

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 18, as follows:

FIG. 13 is a schematic section view of a conventional electrophoretic mobility measuring apparatus. The electrophoretic mobility measuring apparatus has a rectangular parallelepiped or cylindrical cell 101 in which a sample (for example, a water solution containing polymers) S is confined. The cell 101 is provided at both ends thereof with electrodes 102, 103 made of platinum or the like. The cell 101 is also provided at each lateral side thereof with a transparent quartz glass 104. While a direct current voltage is applied across the electrodes 102, 103, a laser light is incident upon one lateral side 104 substantially vertically. Then, the outgoing light scattered at a predetermined angle (scattering angle)  $\Theta$  is received, and the difference in frequency (interference phenomenon) between the incident light and the outgoing light, is measured, thus calculating the moving speed of the particles in the sample S.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 7, as follows:

FIG. 3 is a general optical path diagram of an electrophoretic mobility measuring apparatus 1. This electrophoretic mobility measuring apparatus 1 comprises an optical system comprising: a laser oscillator 2; ~~an ND filter~~ a neutral density filter (ND filter) 3 for adjusting the amount of laser light emitted from the laser oscillator 2; a mirror 4 for reflecting the laser light; a lens 5 for causing the light to be incident upon a cell 6; the cell 6 which confines a sample S; a lens 7 for receiving the outgoing light which scatters

from the sample S at a predetermined angle  $\Theta$  with respect to the incident angle; pinholes 9 and a lens 10 on the light receiving path; and a light receiving unit 11 formed by a photoelectron multiplier or a CCD element. Further, the apparatus 1 comprises a reference optical system comprising: a half mirror 12 for branching a part of the laser light emitted from the laser oscillator 2; an ND filter 13; a modulator 14 for vibrating a reflector plate in one direction to modulate the wavelength of the reflected light, thus forming a reference light; and a half mirror 15 for mixing the reference light from the modulator with the outgoing light above-mentioned.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 4, as follows:

FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of the quartz glass 61 and the transparent electrode 63. The quartz glass 61 is coated with an ~~ITO~~ Indium Tin Oxide (ITO) film 63a, which is then coated with platinum 63b. An assembly of the ITO film 63a and the platinum 63b is referred to as the transparent electrode 63. The light is incident upon the cell 6 through the mirror 4, the lens 5, the quartz glass 61, and the transparent electrode 63. The outgoing light, which scatters from the sample S at a predetermined angle  $\Theta$  with respect to the incident angle, outgoes through the transparent electrode 63 and the quartz glass 61 and is then received by the light receiving unit 11 through the pinholes 9 and the lens 10.